

Using the following equations, find the x- and y-intercepts of the graphs.

 5. x - y = 2 6. 5x - y = 3

 7. 2x + 3y = 6 8. y - 6x = 3

Graph each equation using a table, the intercept method or the slope-intercept method.



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11. *y* = -6



13. y = 3x + 2



12. 3*y* = *x* + 9



14. y - 5x = -1



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Module 7 Lesson 2

Independent Practice

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- Journal 2
- 1. Why is it important to graph at least three points of a linear equation?
- 2. Explain why you cannot *find* all the solutions to a linear equation, but you can *represent* all the solutions to a linear equation.
- **3.** Explain how you would graph the equation 2x y = 4 using intercepts.
- **4.** Explain the meaning of a sign on the side of a mountain road that reads, "10% grade." Use slope in your explanation.
- **5.** Explain to a student who was absent how to graph a line using the slope-intercept method.

Cumulative Review

Combine like terms.

1.	4c+5b-d-c+6b-a	2.	a+b-2c-3d+d-4a
3.	$\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}^2 + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^3$	4.	$x^2 + 3x - 4x + 7$
5.	$y^3 - y^2 + x + x^3$	6.	$3x^3 - y^3 + 5y^2 - x^3$
7.	$\overline{6\sqrt{x}+2\sqrt{x}}$	8.	$9a^2b-4ab+2a^2b$
9.	$-2\sqrt{x} + 5 + 3\sqrt{x}$	10.	$5x^3-2xy^3+6x^3$

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